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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[19]

BIRTHS.

MORRIS.—On November 25th, in London,
the wife of H. E. MORRIS, Shanghai,
a son.

TAYLOR.—On November 25th, at Shang-
hai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. TAYLOR, a
son.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON-BRENNER.—On November 24th,
at Shanghai, GEORGE NOEL WILSON, to
LYNETTE SETON BRENNER, daughter of
the late Allan Seton Brenner, and
Mrs. Brenner, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

HOOLEY.—On November 26th, at Vancou-
ver, B.C., HENRY DUNCAN HOOLEY,
aged 48, beloved husband of Kathleen
Hooley, Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 1st, 1914.

For so prolonged a war, which will demand all the resources of the countries involved, will be carried on, not only with the weapons of Army and Navy, but also by pitting against each other their respective commercial resources. . . so we may be sure that all preparations will be duly made, not only with regard to forces, but also provision for the financial and commercial side." This is one of the assumptions made by Col. H. FROENIUS in his remarkable book of prophecy of the great war now being waged with which we can really and seriously agree. It is plain to all the world that economically Great Britain and her Allies hold a distinct and obvious advantage over their powerful enemy. Though the war is only four months old, signs of economic exhaustion are revealing themselves in Germany. The spectre of what must inevitably happen is visible in the mist of the future, and the inevitable is very clear to the minds of those Germans who, despite political pressure, are not afraid to face the truth and to convey it quite frankly to their countrymen. Before the plain-spoken *Vorwaerts* was suppressed because of its truthful reminders to a public which was being forced to remain in the dark, it revealed the fact that the supply of raw materials for German industry was a very serious question. It said, among other things, "Germany needs an enormous import of wool, cotton, flax, timber, oil, copper, lead, zinc, leather and rubber if a great part of the country's factories are not to stand still. The English do not

dare to blockade the German harbours for fear of mines, torpedo-boats and submarines, but the international law of maritime warfare gives them other means of cutting off our imports." Unfortunately for Germany, her ports have been so effectively blockaded that supplies have to be almost smuggled via neutral ports; a matter of much difficulty, rendered more difficult by the vigilance of the enemy. The result of this cutting off of industrial essentials may be seen in another passage from the *Vorwaerts* which says:—"Unemployment (and this was written but two months after the commencement of war) is already affecting hundreds of thousands—nay millions. If we do not succeed in mitigating the consequences of this unemployment among the masses of the people, and saving those who have not gone to the front from the terrors of starvation, this will be of not less far-reaching importance than the defeat of our enemy. We have, by the help of public means, taken up the fight against the spectre of unemployment, but the result hitherto has been very poor." And the *Vorwaerts* is not the only paper which refused to disguise the obvious. The *Vienna Neue Freie Presse* admits that "the activity of the exporter is crippled. He can neither buy nor sell, nor receive goods bought, nor deliver goods sold." This was happening in the countries concerned six weeks ago, when the truthful not boastful motto in Great Britain was "business as usual." It surely needs little imagination to realise the stagnant economic condition of those countries at the present time; the idle factories, starving women and children of workmen who are either out of employment, at the front, or figuring in the terrible death roll of the German and Austrian armies, and also the condition of those who may best be described as the "hangers-on" in life. And all this time the silent, yet very solid work of the British Navy has allowed Great Britain to continue her great commercial intercourse with all parts of the world, barring Germany and Austria, thus ensuring a constant food supply, and the unhampered employment of those who remain at home. Compare these two pictures of economic conditions, and the force of the pointed phrase used by Col. Froenius will be fully realised. To those who saw plenty to admire in Germany's preparations for "an approaching war," the development of her economic fiasco, and it is nothing less, may come in the nature of a great surprise; that a nation possessing a Navy second only to the one which happens to be her enemy, should be compelled to face quite early in a war the added dangers of unemployment and a starving population, was a minor thought. Whereas Great Britain, and her Allies are able to throw their whole strength into the actual war of men without a disconcerting and unnerving thought as to what is happening at home, Germany and Austria have to fight strong and gradually strengthening foes in arms, while at home the people, menaced by the dread spectre of hunger, are revealing the first indication of a moving towards that point when people of the same flesh and blood oppose each other in the struggle to ward off an insidious enemy. With such a condition of things slowly developing day-by-day, one cannot have many fears as to the issue; and the disastrous effects caused by a conflict with Powers whose force of arms are now more than equal, and whose economic influences are practically untouched can have but one issue for Germany. The continual and increasing tugging and straining at that which gives life to an army, the vitality without which armed men are more or less puppets, may not yet have had any marked effect upon the morale or fighting qualities of the Teuton men-at-arms. Its gradual demoralising tendencies, however, cannot long be warded off; and when that time arrives the military masters of Germany will be brought face to face with the tragic folly of their dream schemes, and the remnants of what were undoubtedly a great people cannot fail to condemn in their anguish those who have so blatantly and brutally deceived them.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Frenchman named Chaplin Oestre, of the steamer *Phonpenk*, was charged with assaulting a Chinese woman in Cross Street, with disorderly behaviour, assaulting Police Constable Drury, and damaging the officer's tunic. It appeared from the evidence that the defendant, who was drunk, assaulted a Chinese prostitute, who called P.C. Drury. The constable asked the defendant to come to the Station with him, and on the way he behaved violently, struck the policeman, and tore his tunic. The Magistrate fined the man \$9 in all, and ordered him to pay 50 cents compensation for the damage to the constable's uniform.

THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE
AND BELGIUM.

FURTHER PROGRESS BY THE ALLIES.

LONDON, November 29th.
5.30 p.m.To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—

Yesterday the enemy's artillery was more active, but carried out particularly with 77-millimetre guns. The enemy's heavy artillery were little in evidence, thus the conditions in the artillery duel turned everywhere to our advantage.

Our infantry captured various *points d'appui* northward and southward of Ypres.

Three regiments of the enemy attacked us north of Arras, but were completely beaten after several attacks and counter-attacks.

We made perceptible progress between the Somme and Chaumes, reaching the enemy's entanglements at the village of Fay.

Our artillery between Vailly and Berry-au-Bac destroyed a machine-gun detachment and emplacements for 30-centimetre guns. One shell caused an explosion in the enemy's battery.

We successively repulsed three German counter-attacks made in an attempt to re-capture lost ground at Bondesapt in the Vosges.

LONDON, November 30th.
12.15 a.m.

The evening's Paris official *communiqué* states that it has been quiet along the whole front except in Argonne, where the German attacks were no more successful than they had been before.

LONDON, November 30th.
5.00 p.m.To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—

The enemy remained on the defensive in Belgium, and their cannonade was weak. We progressed at some points.

We hold firmly points around Fay, which had been recently occupied.

There has been an intermittent cannonade upon Soissons. We repulsed several attacks upon Bagatelle, in Argonne. A thick fog prevails on the heights of the Meuse.

The enemy bombarded the forest of Apremont without results.

There is nothing to report in the Vosges.

THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS
IN POLAND.

GERMANS CONTINUE TO HOLD FORTIFIED POSITIONS.

LONDON, November 29th.
11.45 p.m.

A Petrograd official announcement states that between the Vistula and the Warta the Germans continue to hold a fortified position embracing Strykow, Zgierz, Schadtik and Zdunskavolia.

There has been very stubborn fighting at Strykow and Zgierz, where we captured guns, mitrailleuses and hundreds of prisoners.

We have captured the position of Clovno-Bieluway-Sobota.

The Germans on the left bank of the Vistula are counter-attacking.

[The fortified position which the Germans are holding appears to be about thirty miles in length. Zgierz is about ten miles due north of Lodz, and Strykow about twenty miles distant in a north-easterly direction. Schadtik and Zdunskavolia are situated about twenty-five or thirty miles south-west of Lodz. The position which the Russians have captured lies between Lowicz and Strykow.]

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

The following telegram has been received by the General Officer Commanding in Hongkong from the Chief of the General Staff at Delhi:—

The situation continues satisfactory. News of the successful operations at head of Persian Gulf has caused great satisfaction. The Marwaris are returning to Calcutta in numbers on receipt of news of destruction of the *Emden* and confidence in ultimate victory of the Allies is more pronounced. Recruiting continues very good.

WHIRLWIND CHARGE BY THE
INDIAN CAVALRY.

WOUNDED SOLDIER'S STORY.

"The last sight I saw was the charge of the Bengal Lancers. It happened one day when the enemy had been pressing us hard all along the line. We had been at it hammer and tongs for three weeks, and were feeling the strain. Towards nightfall the enemy kept pressing closer and closer. Their plan seemed to be to break our line at the point where they guessed our men to be most exhausted.

"Supported by artillery a brigade of their infantry was flung at us, and we braced ourselves for what we thought was coming. Just when they were half-way towards our trenches, the Indians, who had arrived the day before, and were anxious to get into it, were brought up. Fine fellows they looked as they passed us on their fine chargers, and we broke into cheers. They smiled back grimly.

BATTLE OF YPRES-
ARMENTIERES.THE INDOMITABLE COURAGE AND TENACITY
OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, November 29th.
5.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in the course of a detailed despatch covering the battle of Ypres and Armentieres, describes the transference of the British forces from the Aisne to Flanders, which was undertaken with the idea of bringing the utmost force to the support of the northern flank of the Allies so as to outflank the enemy.

He pays a warm tribute to the excellent Anglo-French feeding rendering this delicate operation so successful.

The despatch shows that about this time General Rawlinson, with cavalry and infantry, was operating in support of the Belgian Army and assisting its withdrawal from Antwerp.

Consequently, the battle line in Flanders was formed by British forces from the Aisne advancing northward and General Rawlinson falling back on the line of the Yser canal. It is noteworthy that the Field-Marshal says the position of La Bassée throughout had defied all attempts to capture it either by the French or British troops.

General Rawlinson's successful operations in the neighbourhood of Ghent and Antwerp had great influence on the course of the subsequent operations, and his forces fought with the utmost gallantry and without supports.

A question of vital importance arose on the 19th October. The Belgians, after their hard fighting, were exhausted and needed support to resist the enemy's threatened turning movement which would lay bare the Channel ports. Thereupon, even at the risk of having to operate on an extended front elsewhere, General Haig was directed to move the First Army Corps northward to Ypres so as to avoid such disastrous consequences as being outflanked towards Calais. General Haig's object was to advance to Throuout for the eventual capture of Bruges and subsequently, if possible, to drive the enemy towards Ghent.

General Haig advanced, but owing to large and unexpected reinforcements of the enemy arriving and pressing both the British and the French forces, he took up a position on the outskirts of Ypres.

Meanwhile the remainder of the British line was successfully resisting the enemy's desperate attacks with marvellous fighting power and indomitable courage. No more arduous task had ever been assigned to British soldiers, and never was a call answered more magnificently.

It was decided in consultation with General Joffre to hold our lines against the enemy's attempts to outflank or break through, General Joffre promising reinforcements.

Field-Marshal Sir John French says he was present with General Haig on October 31st at the most critical moment in the whole of the great battle when the First Division was retiring at Hooge. The Division, however, rallied and recaptured Gheluvelt. The rally, at such a time, was fraught with momentous consequences. If a single unit can be singled out for especial praise it is the Worcesters.

Meantime the enemy in the Centre was heavily pressing the Third Division and Cavalry Corps. As the position of the Cavalry at St. Yves was endangered, a counter-attack was planned by Colonel Hunter-Weston and Major Anley, who successfully beat the Germans with great loss at St. Aunehes. The Royal Lancasters and the Lancashire Fusiliers were most commendable, being well handled by Lieut.-Colonel Butler.

The Field-Marshal brings to special notice the excellent work of General Poulteney and his Staff and Divisional Regimental leaders and men for holding a front of very undue length with invariable success, courage, tenacity and cheerfulness.

Referring to the attack of the Prussian Guard, which came from Arras with great speed and secrecy, the Field-Marshal's despatch states that documents found prove that the Guard had received the Emperor's special command to break through where their comrades had failed. They were repulsed with enormous loss.

General Haig, assisted by the Divisional Brigade Commanders, held the line with marvellous courage. "Words fail me," says the Field-Marshal, "to express my admiration of the incalculable services they rendered." The First Corps was brilliantly supported by Major-General Ryng's cavalry.

The names of Colonel Bullin and Brigadier-General Kavanagh are particularly mentioned. Brigadier-Generals Fitzclarence and Cavan are also mentioned.

The Field-Marshal concludes by saying:—"We are now possibly at the last stages of the battle of Ypres-Armentieres. I regret the heavy casualties, but at least thrice as many of the enemy were rendered *hors de combat*."

THE GERMAN PLAN OF INVASION.

STATEMENT BY GENERAL BARON VON ARDENNE.

BERGEM, October 18th.

The *Sächsischer Staats-Anzeiger* (Saxon State Gazette) just received here contains the following statement by General Baron von Ardenne. In 1913, General von Ardenne was in the General-Adjutancy of the War Office in Berlin:—

If the English watch on our naval position Borkum-Wilhelmshaven-Helgoland-Brunsbüttel is almost impossible in the present circumstances—up to now it has not been at all successful—it will become quite impossible when Belgium and the north coast of France to the mouth of the Seine are in German hands.

The somewhat improbable report that the French have retreated from Boulogne opens up a wide view over Germany's future position in the fight. In the course of time we shall be in possession of Calais, probably also of Dieppe and Havre. At Calais the Channel narrows down to a width of 35-40 kilometres (22-25 miles). Our 30.5 (12 in.) howitzers have a range of 14 miles (height of such a shot 4,370 yards). The range of our 42cm. (17 in.) howitzers is still greater. England can expect still further artillery surprises.

Even if we cannot shoot from the French coast to the English, a safety zone can be made for German ships which will cover more than half the navigable water. In the French harbours bases can be had for torpedo-boats and submarines, cruisers, scouts, etc., and—last but not least—bases for our Zeppelins. These bases on the French coast can be made absolutely impregnable from the sea by double or triple rows of mines, especially anchored mines. To anchor mines in these waters is comparatively easy.

If this triple minefield be laid from the French to the English coast, then the great harbours to the west (Portsmouth, Plymouth, etc.) would be cut off from the North Sea. The connection round Scotland would be difficult.

Besides the mines our torpedo and submarine division would come into action. The latter can move almost hid from sight with only the periscope above water; through it the captain can see the sea and spy out danger or booty. The submarines will play a big rôle in the mine-laying. When once these mines are laid forth with the heaviest artillery and ship-sheds will be built. A guerrilla war with submarines—supported by air-cruisers will cause our enemy much anxiety.

In the French harbours, which lie opposite Great Britain our fleet of commerce-destroyers would also find a base. This seems to be more easily carried out because of England's repeated breach of international law.

That this will be no joke for the British Isles can easily be seen from the fact that England is, so far as its food is concerned, dependent chiefly on foreign countries. Any disturbance in its supplies would be badly felt. Even now our commerce-destroyers and the sinking of ships carrying "contraband," including food, are proving a thorn in Great Britain's side. When private property is no longer safe at sea there will be a severe collapse in the import of foodstuffs.

In spite of all England's mine-laying, in spite of her great fleet, she is always afraid of a German force landing in the United Kingdom. When the French north coast is in our hands, such an invasion—which is now considered a foolish romance—will be easily possible, especially when England continues to send troops away from the island.

The preparations made by Napoleon in 1804 to reach the English coast have been discussed in military circles from more than an historical point of view.

ST. ANDREW'S CONCERT.

Though it was decided by the local St. Andrew's Society that because of the war a ball should not be held this year, the atmosphere of the banks and brass was preserved, and a concert in which the spirit of the Scot was always present usurped the annual ball last evening at the City Hall. And despite the limited scope of the organisers the change did not detract from the success of the evening, which, in view of the fact that the proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to the Prince of Wales Fund, was most gratifying. The fascinating drone of the pipes was in the air all the while, and the truly Gaelic members of the audience never allowed anything that was real cannie to pass without a hearty whoop. Thus there was plenty of enthusiasm throughout, and each of the contributors to the programme was recalled. The customary decorations had been utilised, though on a more limited scale, and the theatre presented a really war-like interior, the sinister appearance of grouped accoutrements being relieved by drapings of plaid; real Scotch. The colours of St. Andrew were mingled plentifully with the plaid, and the St. Andrew's room filled its usual role of tending to the inner man.

The concert programme was a most entertaining one, and seeing that it was purely amateur, reached a high standard. All the contributors were accorded a hearty encore, and the ladies were each presented with a charming banquet. The items were as follow:—

Overture "William Tell," band of 74th Punjab; Song, "The Garden of Allah," Mr. George Lammer; Song, "Angus Macdonald," Mrs. Hill; Quartette, "Scots Wha Hae," Messrs. J. N. E. Allan, F. Gray, W. Brown and J. Smith; Sketch, "Our Penny Concert," Mr. R. Sutherland; Violin Duet, (a) "Autumn Song," (b) "In the Cauld Blast," Mrs. Murray Scott and Mrs. Aubrey; Song, "Mignon," Mme. de Magalhães Corra; Strathpey and Reel of Tulloch, Messrs. K. R. Macaskill, A. L. Shields, D. G. Nicoll and F. Soutar; piper, Neil Drummond; Band, "Reminiscences of Scotland," band of 74th Punjab; Song, "King Charles," Mr. H. I. Jones; Song, "My Ain Folk," Miss Alix Gordon; Song, "There's a Piper Playin' in the Mornin'," Mr. F. Soutar; Duet, "Una Sora d'Amore," Mme. de Magalhães Corra, Mr. Geo. Lammer; Dance, "Highland Fling," Miss Mary Hyde, Piper, P. Douglas; Wilson; Tableau, "The Allies." The accompanists were Mrs. Cromie, Miss D. Gordon, Professor A. Galluzzi, Mr. A. C. Davidson and Mr. Geo. Grimble.

The tableau representing "The Allies," was remarkably effective. There were British, French, Belgians, Japs, and Russians, depicting the various departments of the service, in abundance, with Britannia proudly gazing over the whole group. The idea was most ingenious, and with the orchestra rendering the various National Anthems the international group provided a fitting termination to a most enjoyable concert.

At an interval in the programme the Hon. Mr. Landale, President of the Society, referred to the fact that the war had necessitated the change from the annual ball to a concert. Despite the change the usual messages of greetings had been sent to the British Scots at the other ports, and many replies had been received, in which hearty greetings were exchanged. The President also mentioned that as a result of that concert the Prince of Wales Fund would benefit to the extent of about \$2,600. (Applause).

Among the large audience were H.E. the Governor, Lady May and Miss May.

GERMAN SHIPPING TRADE.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROJECT.

New York, October 25th.

It is reported that an alliance between Liverpool and New York shipowners has been formed for the capture of Germany's carrying trade, especially with South America, by means of a large fleet of cargo steamers flying the American flag. The company is to be managed by a joint board of directors with offices in Liverpool and New York, and will start with a nucleus of at least 20 ships, ranging from 6,000 to 11,000 tons.

It is pointed out here that the British have seized 350 German ships, and there is nothing to prevent any company from buying them and putting them under the American flag. The intention is to operate the new freight service from New York to Australia, India, China, and South American ports.

The idea of forming this Anglo-American shipping alliance is the outcome of Herr Dernburg's pleasing suggestion that Great Britain intended to seize the whole of Germany's "South American" trade without giving America, who is handicapped by her shipping laws and the high wages demanded by her sailors, a chance to participate. British shipowners, reports the *New York Times* to-day, are anxious that America shall share in the freight business lost by Germany. As the proposed fleet of cargo steamers will not carry mails it will not be necessary for any but the watch officers to be Americans; the crews can be recruited wherever it is most convenient.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was charged with the theft of a number of chickens, the property of Mr. A. E. Paine, manager of Messrs. McIntire & Co. The chickens were stolen from Mr. Paine's residence in Robinson Road. The thief had tied their legs together preparatory to carrying them off when the gardener made a timely appearance, and the man was arrested. Defendant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with stocks.

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN WAR LEVIES.

MORE THAN £48,400,000.

The following are the "war contributions" which have been demanded by Germany from France and Belgium:—

Antwerp	£20,000,000
Brussels	£10,000,000
Liege	£10,000,000
Louvain	£10,000,000
Province of Brabant	£16,000,000
Lille	£280,000
Valenciennes	£42,000
Amiens	£40,000
(And 100,000 cigars)	
Roubaix and Tourcoing	£40,000
Lens	£28,000
Armentieres	£20,000
Total	£48,404,000

MORTALITY AMONG THE WOUNDED.

Sir William Osler, Regius professor of medicine at Oxford, and since the beginning of the war in close supervisory touch with the hospital work in England, referring to the mortality in the present war said:—"I think this war will set a new record for low mortality among the wounded. Formerly, with the best first aid and hospital work, a mortality record of 5 or 6 per cent. of those who reached the base hospitals was considered creditable. Up to date there has been but one fatality out of more than 700 wounded who have reached the base hospital at Oxford. This death was caused by tetanus."

A COMEDY OF WAR.

PRISONERS WHO CHANGED PLACES.

A curious and amusing tale is narrated, says the *Telegraph*, by an interpreter concerning a couple of French prisoners who changed places with the five Germans who were in charge of them. It is the German sergeant who speaks in reply to the interrogatory of the interpreter. "Several hours after the attack," he said, "I observed the two Frenchmen making towards a house. Accompanied by three of my men, I followed them and found them hidden in a cellar, where we made them prisoners. 'You took them at once to your superiors, I suppose?' quoth the interpreter."

"Not at all," answered the sergeant. "We waited until the end of the engagement, for the shells were falling thick and fast. Then, when it was dark, we proceeded to a farm, where, sharing our victuals in common, we spent the night. In the meantime another of our non-commissioned officers had joined us. 'Now day the battle was resumed, with redoubled intensity. The prisoners! They were a worry to us. I did not know what to do with them. To conduct them to my captain would have been certain death, as we should have had to cross the line of fire. I had had enough of it. So had my four comrades. 'So, with one accord, we turned towards our prisoners, gave up our arms to them, and became their prisoners in turn.' Finally, the battle having ended, the two armed Frenchmen issued triumphantly with their five German prisoners. Writers of comic opera libretti, please note."

"A CROWDED HOUR."

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF SINKING OF THE FOUR GERMAN DESTROYERS.

An officer serving on the *Undaunted* sends a stirring account of the naval battle and the sinking of four German destroyers off the Dutch coast. He writes:—

"We steamed out of Harwich with all ships companies jubilant and eager to get into the danger-zone, as it was reported that a certain amount of 'liveliness' prevailed in the North Sea. All was quiet until two o'clock, when, heading up northwards and skirting the Dutch coast line, we sighted the smoke of two vessels."

"Our captain immediately cleared for action and signalled the order to chase. We steamed at top speed. The seas and spray flew all over us and covered us fore and aft. The German destroyers turned about and fled, but we had the advantage in speed, and soon got within range with our six-inch bow gun and opened fire. The German destroyers, seeing themselves cornered, began to zig-zag, and the intention of obtaining a better strategic position. They opened fire on us."

"Lusty cheers rang from our ships as the first German destroyer disappeared. At a distance of—yards a six-inch lyddite shell struck her just below the bridge. She toppled over on her beam-ends like a wounded bird, then righted herself level with the surface, and finally plunged bow first, all in the space of about two minutes."

"We had by this time closed to—yards range, and the enemy commenced firing their torpedoes, and as best as we could judge they must have discharged at least eight, one missing our stern by only a few yards."

"At 2.55 p.m. the second of the enemy's vessels was seen to be out of action, being ablaze fore and aft, showing the fearful havoc our lyddite shells were making."

"We actually passed over the spot where the first vessel had sunk, and just for a space of a couple of seconds as we were tearing through the water at over 30 knots we caught sight of scores of poor wretches floating about and clinging to charred and blackened debris and wreckage. This was truly a pitiable sight, but as we had two more combatants to be out of action, to stop at such close range, even to save life, would have been courting disaster."

"The second ship, now a mass of seething flames, sunk quite level with the water, and we soon had the remaining two literally holed and maimed."

"By 3.30 the action was over, and the German fleet had been reduced by four units. Then came the order to get out boats and save life. The total complement of the four destroyers must have been about 240, so over 200 perished in the engagement, which lasted about an hour."

GERMAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

The following is a partial list of German prisoners (mostly Shanghai residents) who have arrived in Japan from Tsingtau:—

C. Albers, Ehlers & Co.,
Dr. Adamczewski, A. Ehlers & Co.,
H. Bohmer,
W. Droge,
H. Deschroder, Carlowitz & Co.,
P. Engel,
L. Euler, F. Schneck,
E. Geier,
B. Glier, Siemens China,
F. Harcks, Hamburg-Amerika-Linie,
B. Huber, Fuhrmeister & Co.,
A. Hachmeister, Garsels, Borne & Co.,
A. Heil, Valke & Schroder,
R. Hubschmidt, Ostasiatischer Lloyd,
Korch, Melchers & Co.,
J. Kleffel, Sander, Wiedler & Co.,
G. Kleffel, Schultz & Co.,
P. Konig, Ostasiatischer Lloyd,
P. Konig, Ismer & Co.,
J. Lachse,
K. Mahnheldt,
Mierwa, Diederichsen & Co.,
J. Muller, Diederichsen & Co.,
W. Meller, Telge & Schroder,
F. Behagel, Robert Dollar Co., Shanghai,
Belling, s.s. Sikiang,
Christiansen, Swatow,
E. Diestel, s.s. Specia,
Engels, Siemens China, Shanghai,
Johannsen, Swatow,
E. Koch, Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
H. Ketter, Diederichsen & Co., Tsingtau,
Krugers, s.s. Specia,
Kohlund, Changsha,
C. Streicher, Union-Brewery,
Schroder, Union-Brewery,
Dr. Steitz,
W. Simon, German Post Office,
Schutze, s.s. Specia,
L. Torbom, F. Schneck,
H. Tittel, German Post Office,
Teichmanner, s.s. Camilla Rickmers,
C. Weigel, butcher.

Amongst those who are reported as safe are:—

Sarnow, Shanghai,
Schneider, Fingshan,
Rechtman,
R. Mahfeldt,
H. Hering,
W. Kupper,
Herr G. Daniels,
K. Daniels,
Laurens,
Land,
Dr. M. Emano,
Siemens & Co.'s employees,
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s employees,
S. Zimmermann, Hongkong,
H. Schulze, Tientsin,
M. A. Lorenzen, Tientsin,
Carlowitz & Co., W. Philipp (Shanghai),
F. Semmelhaak (Changsha),
Cristophore (Hongkong), H. Lehmann (Canton), P. Valder (Tsingtau), H. Grossmann (Kobe), Th. Thorsden (Kobe), Hauptmann Ahlers.

Amongst those killed are Gerhold (s.s. Sikiang) and G. Voskamp (Tsingtau).

ALARMIST REPORTS IN CHINA.

GERMAN ACTIVITIES.

PEKING, November 23rd.
Alarmist reports have, recently, been circulated in Peking, from which city they have been telegraphed elsewhere, firstly regarding the imminence of an anti-Foreign rising—beginning with demonstrations against the Japanese by Chinese soldiery; secondly stating that the Manchurian Restoration movement has led to the execution of certain Chinese notables and that the mutiny of Manchuria soldiers at Nankai had resulted in 800 people being killed or wounded. Certain Chinese papers, which are believed to be under German influence, have hinted that the responsibility for these unfounded and mischievous rumours lies with the Japanese, who desired to cause trouble in China. After carefully investigating these reports and their sources, Reuter's correspondent has traced both reports to be of German origin. Moreover there are many indications that the German campaign which is attempting to stir up strife among the neutral countries in Europe and between America and Japan is equally active in China. The embroilment of China with Japan is the chief object of these insidious German official activities.

SLAUGHTERED BY THE GURKHAS.

20,000 GERMANS LEFT ON THE FIELD.

NORTH-EASTERN FRANCE, Oct. 25th.

The Germans gained the briefest victory of the war last week in the neighbourhood of Lille.

"They massed behind a slight elevation and poured down on the British trenches in an irresistible torrent. Guns, Maxim's, and rifles poured rapid death into their ranks, but by sheer impetus the huge columns reached the trenches and turned our fellows out."

The Germans attempted to follow up their triumph, and went on cheering and singing. Then they met the British reserves, who at this point happened to be the Indian troops.

For a moment there was a wild scrimmage. The Sikhs and the Gurkhas gave the enemy a few rounds "rapid," and then swung into them with the utmost fervour. Back past our own evacuated trenches, through the German trenches, up the little slope behind which they had collected, and down the reverse went the grey-coated Tentons, while Sikh bayonet and Gurkha kukri played havoc among their disordered ranks.

There has not been such slaughter heretofore in this war. Twenty thousand dead and wounded Germans, according to the computation of a staff officer, were left on the field—nearly half the attacking force—while our losses did not exceed 2,000.

Mr. E. C. Jones, one of the oldst foreign residents in Japan, died on November 14th. Mr. Jones had been in Japan forty-four years and was always popular in the foreign community. Mr. Jones was identified with many firms, chief of whom was the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. For the last few years he had been engaged in business for himself in Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE AND EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR SIR, The Procurator of the Dominican Mission in the Far East (commonly referred to as "The Spanish Procurator") has drawn our attention to the reports in the Press of Saturday's proceedings at the Magistracy in the case of an alleged illegal possession of opium.

In the course of such proceedings it appears to have been stated by Counsel for the defendant that the Spanish Procurator was interested in the Victoria Theatre and the Empire Cinematograph as licensees.

We are requested by the Procurator to state that neither the Spanish Procurator, nor the Procurator himself personally, is interested in any way in the Theatre; or the Cinematograph; or the ground on which they stand, either as owner, mortgagee, licensee, or in any other respect. Both the Procurator and the Procurator personally are entirely uninterested in the affairs of the concerns referred to or of the proprietors thereof.

In view of the statements above alluded to, we are requested to ask you to be good enough to give this letter publicity in your columns.—Yours faithfully,

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

Solicitors for the Spanish Procurator.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following Naval side has been selected to play the South Wales Borderers at Hanny Valley to-day, kick-off at 4.30 p.m. sharp:—

Sub-Lieutenant Addington, Reynolds, Campbell, Homeyard, Grimmer, Jenkins, Adams, Lieutenants Morse and Henderson, Spillane, Harrison, Davies, Purchase, Duke, Booley, Referee, Rev. Nicholson.

WINDING UP ALIEN ENEMY FIRMS.

PROPOSED AMENDED ORDINANCE.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued yesterday contained a Bill to amend the Alien Enemies (winding up) Ordinance, 1914, to provide for the protection of public officers in certain cases. The Bill is in substitution of the Bill published on November 2nd.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—"The object of this Bill is to fill up certain lacunae in the express provisions of the Principal Ordinance in order that better to carry out its spirit and general intention, and to make the law clearer on certain points on which the construction of the Principal Ordinance might possibly give rise to some question. The main provisions of the Bill are as follows:—

It is expressly prohibited to pay any money, or part with any property, to or for the benefit of an alien enemy, or in any way to deal with any property for the benefit of an alien enemy."

It is expressly provided that the property over which the liquidator will have control shall include any property within the Colony which may have been employed in, or in connection with, any branch of the alien enemy's trade outside the Colony, e.g., goods belonging to the Canton branch of a firm established at Canton as well as in the Colony.

It is expressly provided that the appointment of a liquidator shall not affect any liability of a co-principal or his sureties as existing immediately before such appointment."

It is provided that where a liquidator has been appointed no proceedings in bankruptcy may be brought against the alien enemy in question, and that no alien enemy shall be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against himself."

The Principal Ordinance provided for the payment of the liquidator's expenses and remuneration in case of the insolvency of an alien enemy's trade or personal estate, but failed to provide for such payment in case of solvency. This omission is now rectified."

It is provided that where the trade which is being wound up is a branch of a trade carried on also outside the Colony, the liabilities to be discharged by the liquidator shall be confined to liabilities arising out of the transactions entered into by or on behalf of the Hongkong branch.

Power is given to the Governor to award a higher remuneration in any special case where the usual remuneration of 2½ per cent. shall appear to him inadequate. This, however, will not affect the position of secured creditors."

It is made clear that the expenses of the liquidator shall include money advanced by him for the purpose of the winding up."

As it is essential for any winding up to be undertaken that the payment of the expenses and remuneration of the liquidator shall be certain, those payments are placed in case of insolvency in priority over the payment of secured creditors, and it is provided that secured creditors shall be liable to contribute to such expenses and remuneration in proportion to the value of their respective securities."

Express provision is made for the auditing of liquidators' accounts."

It is declared to be an offence against the Ordinance to refuse to hand over to a liquidator on demand any keys, account books, etc., relating to the trade or personal affairs of the alien enemy whose trade or personal affairs the liquidator has been appointed to wind up."

It is provided that the prohibition against carrying on the trade of an alien enemy shall apply in the case of every trade, or part of a trade, carried on by any alien enemy at any time after the 31st December, 1913, unless the person carrying on such trade shall prove that it was assigned, parted with, or abandoned by the alien enemy before the 5th August, 1914.

All the amendments are made retrospectively.

Provision is made for protecting public officers from actions in respect of permissions bond-fide given or refused in execution of their powers under the Principal Ordinance or the amending Ordinance.

RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL WORK.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE'S ACTIVITIES.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us by the Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce for publication:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914.

Sir,—I am directed to forward for the information of your Committee the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the undertaking of research and analytical work by the Imperial Institute on behalf of private firms and individuals. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

[Circular.]
Downing Street,
11th September, 1914.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that my attention has been directed to the yearly increasing demands which are being made on the Imperial Institute by private individuals and firms for researches on technical subjects, and especially on the composition and value of raw materials.

2.—In the past, it has generally been impossible to accede to such requests for investigations from private individuals and firms owing to the pressure of other work. At the same time the conduct of such investigations seems to me to be a legitimate function of the Institute, and I have been given to understand that the demand for such reports would be considerably extended if it were known throughout His Majesty's Possessions that the Institute was prepared to undertake for individuals special reports of the kind indicated in paragraph 8 of the Earl of Eglinton's circular despatch of the 31st of July, 1903.

3.—The Institute, however, is now so completely occupied with the scientific, technical, and commercial researches demanded by the Agricultural, Mines, and other technical departments of the Governments of those parts of His Majesty's dominions which contribute to its funds that it is impossible to undertake investigations on any considerable scale for private individuals and firms without adding to the technical staff, and therefore to the general expenses of the Institute. But, having decided to meet what I believe to be a growing demand for such work, I am authorising the Imperial Institute to undertake in future for an appropriate fee researches, investigations, analyses, etc., required by private individuals and firms, either in this country or any of His Majesty's overseas dominions.

4.—It will be left to the authorities of the Institute to decide in the case of each application whether or no the request for researches, etc., is one with which the Imperial Institute can properly comply.

5.—Any reports which may be supplied under this arrangement will become the property of those who pay for them and will not be communicated either by the Imperial Institute or by any Government to other persons, or published without the consent of those concerned.

6.—As it is undesirable that the Imperial Institute should compete with the professional expert, I propose that only special investigations, etc., should be undertaken, i.e., on subjects of a technical character with which the Imperial Institute is exceptionally qualified to deal, especially those relating to the production and utilisation of materials which occur in the British Empire or which might be introduced into British countries and are considered likely to be of value to British commerce or trade.

7.—It may be useful if I refer to some of the more important matters with which the Imperial Institute is in a special position to deal:—

- Investigations as to the value of new or little known raw materials for commercial purposes.
- Chemical analyses, assays and valuations of raw materials, such as fibres, rubbers, oil-seeds, waxes, food-stuffs, tanning materials, essential and fixed oils, gums, resins, drugs, tobacco, soils, minerals, ores, waters, fuels, etc., etc.
- The technical testing of rubber, timbers, cotton, fibres, cements, and other materials.
- Identification of vegetable and mineral substances.

8.—I am informed that the Managing Committee are not prepared at present to suggest any actual scale of fees which could meet the variety of cases which are likely to occur. The fee must be arranged between the Institute and the individuals or firms who require investigations to be made. The matter will be in the hands of the Director, who will from time to time report to the Managing Committee the fee proposed in any special case in which this cannot be determined by ordinary practice.

9.—I believe that the adoption of the plan I have indicated will increase the usefulness of the Imperial Institute to the manufacturing and industrial communities of all countries of the Empire; and, as it will doubtless be of importance to the residents of the Colony/Protectorate under your government, I shall be glad if you will take steps to make the arrangements I have sanctioned widely known, either by publishing this despatch in whole or part in the *Official Gazette* or in such other way as may seem to you to be most effective.—I have, etc.,

L. HARCOURT.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

HOW LORD ROBERTS DIED.

LONDON, November 10th.

Lord Roberts left England on Wednesday with Lady Aileen Roberts and their son-in-law, Major Levin. On Thursday and Friday he visited the British bases and camps and discussed affairs with the leading generals. He also inspected the Indians. At dinner on Friday evening he complained of a slight chill. His temperature increased and a doctor was summoned who made a serious diagnosis. Two others were called in, and during the consultation Lord Roberts fell asleep. There were no symptoms of unconsciousness. He never awakened. Major Levin conveyed the sad news to Lady Roberts, who bore the ordeal well.

INTIMATIONS.

DANDRUFF ON HEAD
HAIR FELL OUT

Mass of Eruption. Constant Irritation and Burning. Many Sleepless Nights. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Healed in 6 Weeks.

28, Ordo Hall St., Bloomsbury, London, W. C. Eng.—"The complaint first started through dandruff and dandruff deposited in my hair. My head soon became a mass of sores and eruption which was attended by constant irritation and a burning sensation. It caused my hair to fall out and meant many sleepless nights owing to a terrible itching and burning sensation. I suffered in this way for over three years and tried various remedies without success. It was then recommended to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I did. After frequently bathing my head with Cuticura Soap and then applying the Cuticura Ointment for the space of six weeks they effected a cure; they removed all the scurf, dandruff and thoroughly cleared my head of all the sores and eruption. (Signed) A. Harrison, Jan. 21, 1914.



Get rid of those pimples and blackheads. Cuticura Soap and Ointment will help you when all else fails. Unpleasant complexion are often a bar to social advancement and business success. Start life with a clear skin and good hair.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

[36-13]

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER

"SYNOLEO"

(Registered).

THE question of wall-decoration is one which should secure first consideration in the decoration of the Home.

"SYNOLEO" is the Distemper supplied in a beautiful range of artistic tints, suitable for inside or outside use, which produces that soft velvet finish so looked for in modern House decoration.

"SYNOLEO" only requires the addition of cold water to make it ready for immediate use.

Send for tint book and fullest information to the Manufacturers:—

WILKINSON,
HEYWOOD &
CLARK, LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH),

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [1863-3]

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864).

SOLE AGENTS FOR

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LAGER BEER

GOOD

CHEAP

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

SAMPLES FREE.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed, DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

C.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's. Telegraphic Address: "Prazs."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. R. SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG. To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL and WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Landings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line from the North end through the Yamnati Service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1914.

E. W. HAMILTON, Secretary.

1405

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

—S.S. "SHINTO MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo remaining undelivered on the 2nd Dec. at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on the 9th Dec. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be held on the 30th Dec. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 1st Dec., otherwise they will not be recognized.

O. WUAIU, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [1406]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—

Far Eastern News.

Leading Articles:—

The Panama Canal.

Trade of the Upper Yangtze.

Japan and the Import Trade.

Hongkong Contingent for the Front.

The Trade of Kiaochow.

Chinese and Direct Trade.

The Anti-Opium Campaign.

Hongkong.

General Kelly's Son Wounded.

Re-opening of Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Appointments.

Alleged Armed Robbery.

The Death of Mr. J. L. Chalmers.

Death of Lieut. Vernon, R.N.

The Late Lord Roberts.

Correspondence:—

Gambling.

Supreme Court.

Loyal Chinese in Hongkong.

The Case of the "Hananmetal."

Alleged Illegal Possession of Opium.

Arrival Services at St. John's Cathedral.

West River Flood Relief Fund.

Missionary Activity in South China.

British Steamer Burnt at Sea.

Silk Industry Suffering from the War.

Chinese Property Law.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

The Colony's Finance.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

Contraband.

Telegrams.

Local Sport.

Reduced Postage on Hongkong Newspapers.

Enlistments for New Army.

Oxford Local Examinations.

Raub Gold Mine.

Macao Priest's Sacerdotal Silver Jubilee.

War News.

British Engineering and the Chinese Market.

The French Prizes.

Missionary Work in South China.

China's Claim to the "Garden of Eden."

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Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage extra.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Office of HERBLINGER & Co. has today been REMOVED to 2nd Floor, 14, PRINCE STREET (opposite Hongkong Hotel Entrance).

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1407]

WANTED FOR THE PEAK

EXPERIENCED NURSE, one little Child aged 4.

Apply— Mrs. BODWELL, 109, The Peak.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1408]

TO LET

GROUND FLOOR and FIRST FLOOR of 49, Pottinger Street. Near Central Police Station.

Apply within.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1409]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE

THE position of COMPTROLLER to the above Club will become Vacant Shortly. Applications for same should be made to the undersigned.

JAMES CRANE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1914. [1410]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEAU,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1411]

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations—Sailing, boating, cricket, football, etc.

For terms, apply to the Headmaster, HERBERT L. BEER, L.P.C.

[1412]

YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPTROLLERS.

15, LEE YUK STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1232.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [1413]

TO LET

TO LET

NOS. 19, 21, 23 and 25, SHELLEY STREET, Newly Painted and Cleaned.

No. 19, BELLIOS TERRACE.

"KIRKENDON" Furnished. No. 22, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path.

No. 69, THE PEAK (SCAMERON VILLAS).

Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL" Barker Road, Peak.

Apply to— LINDSEY & DAVIS.

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1914. [1414]

TO LET

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Immediate Possession.

Apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914. [1415]

TO LET

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.

GODOWNS, New Pans, Newly Renovated.

GODOWNS, at Waiwasi Road.

Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1416]

TO LET

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Mission Road.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [1417]

TO LET

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repainted, Replastered and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road.

Now under repair. Can be renovated and repaired to suit tenant's taste. Gardens and Tennis Court.

For further particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEWMAN,

10, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1418]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(TELEPHONE 1741)

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, SOCKS,

DRESSING GOWNS, OVERCOATS, Etc.,

AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.

MEN'S LONDON MADE

PYJAMAS IN ALL SIZES. RELIABLE QUALITIES.

COTTON AND WOOL (Medium Weight) ...	\$4 and \$5 Per Suit.
COTTON Light ...	6.50
COTTON Medium ...	7.50
TWILL COTTON Heavy ...	8.00
ANGORA TWILL Medium ...	11.00
WOOL CLOTH Medium ...	8.00
VIVELLA Tropical ...	10.50

SHIRTS LONDON MADE. LATEST STYLES.

COLORADO TUNIC SHIRTS ...	\$3.00 to \$4.00 each.
WHITE TUNIC SHIRT CUTS ...	3.50 each 6 for \$15.50
SOFT DOUBLE CUTS 4.00 ...	6 for 22.00
VIVELLA SHIRTS ...	5.00 to 7.00 each.

DRESS SHIRTS

SOFT PLEATED FRONTS ...	\$4.00 each 6 for 22.00
STIFF FRONTS (all styles) ...	3.50 to 5.00 each.

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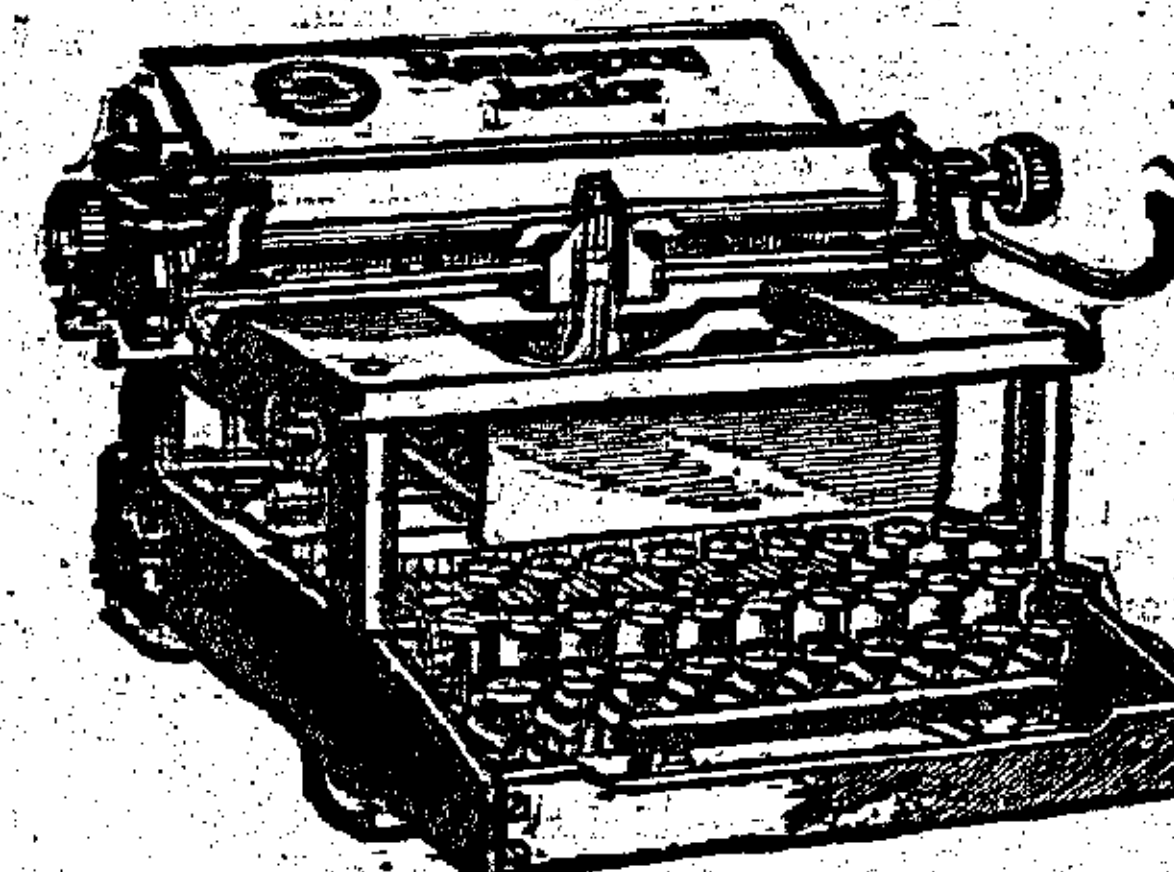
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PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN.

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SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back space, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the new user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogue, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED) NEW YORK.

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [1419]

TO LET

TO LET

NO. 2 CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1420]

TO LET

NO. 2 MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

2, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Nos. 15, 16 and 17, SHOPS.

Apply to—

M. J. D. STEPHENS,

15, Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1914. [1421]

TO LET

NO. 12, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1422]

TO LET

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. Immediate Possession.

Apply—

HARRY WICKING & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [1423]

TO LET

OFFICES in Hotel Macao.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1914. [1424]

TO LET

TO LET

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—

SECRETARY,

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [1425]

TO LET

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, Every Point. Large Reception Rooms, Excellent Bed and Bath Rooms and Offices.

All well furnished. Moderate Rent.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1914. [1426]

TO LET

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the General Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1427]

TO LET

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road, Tennis Court.

Apply to—

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON

Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1428]

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. M. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1429]</

Cater Palmer & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.
1.—Pte. H. J. Nairn joined the Corps on the 27th instant and is allotted Corps No. 1707 and posted to Scouts Company.

TRANSFER.
2.—Corpl. E. M. Raymond is transferred from Right Section M.G. Co. to H.K.V.R., dated 12th December, 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.
3.—Sapper C. A. J. Wilkie is permitted to resign, dated 30th November, 1914. The undersigned members are permitted to resign on Medical Certificate—
Pte. Hardwick, Stretcher Bearer Section.
Pte. Clark, Stretcher Bearer Section.
Pte. Malyne, Right Section M.G. Co. PARADES.

4.—Parades for to-day (Tuesday). 6.15 a.m. under Co. Officers, 5.15 p.m. Aiming Drill, Musketry exercises, etc., under S. M. Colley, D.C.L.I. All recruits under an Instructor.

DETAIL.
5.—On duty: Scouts Company. Officers on duty: Lieut. Weall, 2nd. Lieut. Cunningham and 2nd-Lieut. Swire.

Orderly Officer: 2nd-Lieut. Swire. Orderly Sergeant: to-night: Sergt. Sutherland.

A. CHAPMAN, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant, H.K.V.C.

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THE HOTEL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

RE-HEARING ON APPEAL AT THE SUPREME COURT.

The re-hearing of the case on appeal in which Ernest Magnus Almborg, a Swedish civil engineer, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. C. D. Melbourne on a charge of maliciously wounding a British Blue-jacket named William Barry in the King Edward Hotel annexe by shooting him with a revolver was commenced before the Chief Justice (Hon. Sir Wm. Ross Davies, K.C.) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. R. J. Gompertz) at the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. D. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) was for the appellant, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson) appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Jenkin said this was an appeal by way of re-hearing, with leave to call fresh evidence, from the decision of Mr. Melbourne, sitting as Magistrate on the 26th October, when he convicted the appellant of unlawful wounding, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Permission to call fresh evidence was given. That fresh evidence would be directed to an elaboration of the defence which was set up in the Police Court, that of self-defence. He would submit to the Court that when the appellant fired his revolver he was entitled to do so under the laws of self-defence. The only question which the Court would have to decide, and it was almost a matter of evidence, was whether what Almborg did was disproportionate to the injury that was done or threatened to be done by his assailant Barry. If the man was actually subjected to bodily harm he would be entitled to use force proportionate for the purpose of warding it off, and would even be entitled to do so if he was merely under an apprehension of bodily harm.

The Chief Justice—The rule is that he would only be justified in using a revolver if he was in danger of his life or feared grievous bodily harm.

In answer to the Chief Justice, Mr. Jenkin said his position was that Almborg merely intended to frighten the sailor, and that he did not intend to shoot him. He himself was in such bewilderment and fear, that he did not know whether he did or did not hit the sailor. The Chief Justice asked why this defence had not been put in cross-examination to the complainant in the Police Court. There was nothing in the depositions to show that the matter of self-defence was mentioned in cross-examination. Supporting the defendant substantiated all that Counsel for the appellant had said in regard to the facts, the witnesses for the prosecution should have an opportunity of giving their version of the happenings. There was nothing of self-defence in the depositions, and it was absolutely inconceivable to his Lordship why Barry was not cross-examined on this question. The Court could not possibly adjudicate on this case at present unless they had before them the complainant Barry and the other sailor Blandford and put before them the new evidence.

The Puisne Judge (to Mr. Jenkin)—We pointed out to you that there was the merest shadow of self-defence in appellant's defence at the Police Court.

The Chief Justice—It is inconceivable that if all these facts were known to the solicitor for the defence he did not cross-examine on it. I am not saying that this is going to require me to discredit the evidence.

Evidence was then called. The appellant, Almborg, detailed the story of how he met the two sailors, and said the trouble really started during a discussion on the matter of the *Emden*. Witness suggested that the Captain of the *Emden* had acted as a gentleman and as a British sailor. Barry said, "What! Sinking poor defenceless merchantmen? Do you call that gentlemanly?" Witness tried to explain, and Barry suddenly jumped up and said, "I can see what you are—a German spy." At the same time he hit him in the face with his clenched fist, knocking him off the chair on which he was sitting. Witness got up, and he then twisted witness' wrist badly, which brought him down on his knees forcibly, breaking the skin of the knees. Barry was constantly accusing witness of being a German spy, and saying he would see witness shot. He butted witness with his head, and knocked his head against a book-case. The blows made witness' face bleed profusely. Witness had an idea that if the sailor thought him to be a spy he was entitled to kill witness. Witness was knocked towards his desk, and then took his loaded revolver from the drawer, which was half-open, with the intention of frightening the sailor. He ordered Barry from the room, and the latter then lifted a chair off the ground and made as if to attack him. Witness was in fear, and fired the revolver, but was under the impression that he fired at the floor. Barry dropped the chair and, thinking he was scared, witness threw the revolver on the table and ran past him. The next morning, in the cell at the Central Police Station he heard a warden say to Blandford, "Hello, Jack! What are you doing here?" The sailor answered that he had had a scrap with a German at the King Edward Hotel.

In cross-examination by Mr. Alabaster, witness said he had been in the Colony two years, and during that time he had never taken a sailor to his room before. He did it on this occasion because they had stood him a drink, and he wanted to return the compliment. Witness and Barry engaged in feats of strength in his room, and they seemed about equal in strength. These trials of strength, he thought, resulted from a remark made by witness concerning Swedish exercises.

Mr. Alabaster—He was not stronger than you. What inspired you with this tremendous terror of him? When he called me a German spy, and said he would see me shot.

Did you really think that because he suspected you of being a German spy, or accused you of it, he was entitled to kill

you? Do you really think that is English justice?—Well, I didn't think well about it. I was frightened.

Witness further said he thought he fired from a distance of five feet from the sailor, and Mr. Alabaster called his attention to the evidence of the Naval doctor, who said that it must have been fired at very close quarters, probably only a foot away.

Mr. Alabaster—Do you think that even at five feet, if you fired at the floor, you would have hit a man just over the heart?—I was terrified, and my whole body was shaking.

The Chief Justice—Were you drunk or sober at the time?—Well, my Lord, I was not sober.

Mr. Eldon Potter, barrister-at-law, was then called by the appellant, and the Chief Justice remarked—You are playing quite a new rôle, Mr. Potter. (Laughter.)

Mr. Potter stated that he was in his Chambers, which were in the same building as the King Edward Hotel annexe, in consultation with Mr. C. E. H. Beavis on the afternoon in question, when he heard a noise in the passage as of men falling about. Two sailors then burst into his office through the swing doors. One of them, the man Blandford, was trying to hit witness' office boy, and the other, Barry, carried a revolver in his hand. Witness got hold of Blandford, who asked him if he was a German in more or less strong terms on several occasions. He also aimed a blow at Mr. Beavis over witness' shoulder. The two men were eventually got down the stairs, and the police took charge of them.

Mr. Beavis gave similar evidence. He said that the blow that Blandford aimed at him just touched his jaw, the sailor only just reaching him. Barry had a revolver, the breach of which witness noticed was at first open. Barry closed the breach, and pointed it at witness and then at Mr. Potter. He was also accused of being a German spy. Witness asked Barry to give up his weapon, but the latter refused. It was a hazardous matter, to wrest it from him, as during the struggle it might go off. An Indian constable snatched the revolver from him in the stairway. Witness added that Barry had the revolver, but did nothing except talk about Germans. Blandford was very violent, and seemed to be very drunk. Barry seemed to have been sobered by the wound from which he was evidently suffering. He was of opinion that Barry was sufficiently sober to put a man in fear of his life.

The Chief Justice said it was undesirable to arrive at a decision until the sailors Barry and Blandford had had an opportunity of meeting this new evidence.

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Mr. Alabaster said that Blandford had been drawn into it by the appellant in order to give an artistic touch of verisimilitude to a bald and unconvincing narrative. Blandford had nothing to do with the case at all. He was in and out of Almborg's room, and at the time of the trouble was outside. The Chinese boy gave evidence that Blandford was asleep in the corridor outside. He submitted that the defence of justification in self-defence could not be held good. He thought he could satisfy their Lordships without calling the witness for the prosecution.

The Puisne Judge said he understood at the application for leave to appeal that there was to be a re-hearing of all evidence, and the Court directed the sailors to be produced.

The Chief Justice remarked after the fifth adjournment that he would like to hear Mr. Jenkin on the case, and to establish his defence that what Almborg did was self-defence within the law.

Mr. Jenkin said that that was what he was going to say; that the facts justified the defence of self-defence within the law. Almborg was assaulted in such a manner as to put him in immediate and obvious danger of grievous bodily harm. Almborg was therefore entitled to defend himself on the spot, and the immediate and obvious dangers need not be serious bodily harm actually done, it could be serious bodily harm threatened, and of which he might reasonably have apprehension.

The Chief Justice—Does that justify the use of a dangerous weapon?—Yes. I submit it would.

Counsel referred at length to authorities in support of his contention that the method of defence adopted by Almborg was justified under the circumstances, also that it was an action not premed-

fated. There had been no threats previously used, and what Almborg did was done immediately he realised there was danger to him. The danger was very obvious and Almborg had to defend himself.

The Chief Justice, in dismissing the appeal, said that two defences had been set up in that case on behalf of defendant, though they resolved themselves into practically one defence, that of self-defence. Almborg contended, and had said so in the witness-box, that the shot from the revolver was accidental and that he never wanted to injure either of the men. Supposing they had had to leave the case to a jury, the one question they would have had to answer would be: Were they satisfied that the shot was accidental? As far as that was concerned they (the learned Judges) had, for the purpose of the case, constituted themselves in the position of a jury, and he (the Chief Justice) had no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the firing of the revolver was not the result of an accident. They had had medical evidence which showed that the wound was not a dangerous one, though the bullet had miraculously missed Barry's heart and lungs. At any rate, if a man picked up a revolver and presented it at another individual, then that sufficed to make him responsible for his act, and he could not for a moment accept the suggestion that the wound was the result of an accident. The question arose whether the revolver was used and the wounds inflicted in self-defence. In order to establish that defence it was necessary for the defence to show and prove to the satisfaction of a jury that a person was in the belief that his life was in imminent danger, or that he was about to receive grievous bodily harm, before he was justified in taking the law into his own hands and using a dangerous weapon. The law on the point had been referred to, and he was bound to say, after perusing the cases which had been submitted, that he saw nothing to justify Almborg in arriving at the conclusion, on the facts of the case, that his self-defence was justified. The whole affair took place in defendant's room, and he was standing, as he said, when the assault was made upon him, in close proximity to a drawer where he knew the revolver was lying. And Almborg took out that revolver and fired it, because, as he contended, such self-defence was necessary. Defendant had referred to the threats used against him, but he (the Chief Justice) supposed that what Barry meant was that he would kill him at some time or other. The men were about equal in build, and it was hardly right to suggest that the sailors, who would only use their hands, were about to do him grievous bodily harm. There was nothing in the authorities to lead him to believe that because a threat of harm at some future time was made, that this justified defendant in using the revolver. The truth of the case, as he imagined it to be, was, unfortunately, that all the men were under the influence of drink. Defendant himself was under the influence of drink, and in his sober moments would never dream of "taking out a revolver. In a moment, when no doubt enraged by the insults put upon him by Barry, Almborg most unfortunately made use of the dangerous weapon. As regards the subsequent evidence called that day, Mr. Potter and Mr. Beavis spoke to the angry condition of the two sailors; he could only say that that did not go to the gist of the case. It went to show that they were angry, and also making threats, but it did not concern what actually happened in the room at the time the assault was committed. After full consideration of the most ingenious argument put forward by the learned Counsel on Almborg's behalf, he was of the opinion that the appeal should be dismissed, and he desired to say, having regard to the facts of the case, that he considered the sentence of the Magistrate was a lenient one; a more lenient one, probably, than would have been the case had the case gone to a jury. I see no reason to interfere with it," added the Chief Justice.

The Puisne Judge said that he agreed generally with the judgment which had fallen from the learned Chief Justice, and he would not take a different view from the Magistrate that the shot was not accidental. On the whole, and under the circumstances, he thought that as a means of self-defence it was unnecessary for defendant to use a weapon such as a revolver, and he did not think defendant would have used it in his sober senses.

He was sorry for defendant, because he thought he was led into the affair entirely by the state he was in. No doubt the whole of the quarrel arose out of the intoxication of the three men. As to the evidence of the two sailors when they went into Mr. Potter's room, he thought all that was necessary to say was that at that time one of them had already been shot; they had the revolver with them, and no doubt they were very enraged against the person who had used the revolver. He agreed with the view that the appeal should be dismissed.

Mr. Jenkin then asked if anything he might say on behalf of Almborg, in regard to his sentence, would be entertained by that Court. He asked this in view of what had fallen from his Lordship.

The Chief Justice—I can only say again that my opinion is that the sentence is a lenient one.

Mr. Alabaster said that he had been instructed by the Crown Solicitor to ask his Lordship to make an order for costs. The Chief Justice—I do not think you can ask for it.

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Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KALJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	TUESDAY, 1st Dec., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Hatori	THURSDAY, 10th Dec., at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

774.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND NERA	On or about 3rd December.
YOKOHAMA	DUMBEA	On or about 15th December.

HOMEWARD.

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS AUSTRALIEN ... On 1st December, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANS SHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamer to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	6 p.m.	Noon	MONGOLIA	Friday	Thursday
—	ORIENTAL	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 7
Dec. 7	MALTA	Dec. 14	Dec. 18	MOREA	Jan. 15	Jan. 21
Dec. 20	NAGOYA	Dec. 23	Jan. 1	MALWA	Jan. 23	Feb. 4
—	ARCADIA	Jan. 19	Jan. 16	MALWA	Feb. 12	Feb. 18

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

THE Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	3rd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£25	£15	£10	£25	£25	£25
MARSEILLES	£25	£15	£10	£25	£25	£25

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'POON	Leave M'NIELLES	Leave LONDON
NAGOYA	Dec. 20	Dec. 23	Jan. 1	Jan. 7	Feb. 2	Feb. 10
SYRIA	Dec. 21	Dec. 31	Jan. 6	Jan. 12	Feb. 8	Feb. 17
NANKIN	Jan. 5	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Jan. 26	Feb. 22	Mar. 3

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £25 Single; £25 Return; 2nd Saloon £15 Single; £15 Return; 3rd Saloon £10 Single; £10 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £25 Single; £25 Return; 2nd Saloon £15 Single; £15 Return; 3rd Saloon £10 Single; £10 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SUBTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWITT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	SATURDAY, 5th Dec., at 10 A.M.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KITANO MARU	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 1st Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and LANGOON	TANGO MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 17th Dec.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	HAKUSHIKA MARU	5,000	WED' DAY, 9th Dec.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	TOSA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 1st Dec.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at 5 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 3rd Dec., at 11 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
KATORI MARU	20,000 Tons	Thurs., 23rd Jan.
KAMO	16,000	11th Feb.
KASHIMA	20,000	25th Feb.
MISHIMA	16,000	11th Mar.
SUWA	25,000	25th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000	8th Apr.
YASAKI	25,000	22nd Apr.
MIYABAKI	16,000	6th May
KITANO	16,000	20th May
FUSHIMA	25,000	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
AKI MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 26th Jan.
SADO	12,500	9th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500	9th Mar.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	6th Apr.
AKI	12,500	20th Apr.
SADO	12,500	4th May

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

18-9-10

POST OFFICE NOTICE

FRANCE MAIL from Europe is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

MAIL FROM LONDON (via Ekele), of Sunday, the 1st ult., is due to arrive on Thursday, 11.15 a.m.

THE AMERICAN MAIL is due to arrive here on Sunday, 6th inst.

FOR	DATE
Shanghai, Amoy and Fochow ...	Tuesday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via McJ., Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Wash. ...	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT AND EUROPE ...	Tuesday, 1st, 10.15 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON, Extra Postage 10 cents.)	
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, U.S.A., SOUTH AMERICA AND CANADA, via SAN FRANCISCO, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA ...	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	
(Tientsin-Pukow service Shanghai B.H.P. P.O. Friday, the 4th inst.)	
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow ...	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT AND EUROPE ...	Wednesday, 2nd, NOON
(Late Letters 10.30 A.M. to 11 A.M., Extra postage 10 cents.)	
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 4th inst., at 5 P.M.	

COMMERCIAL

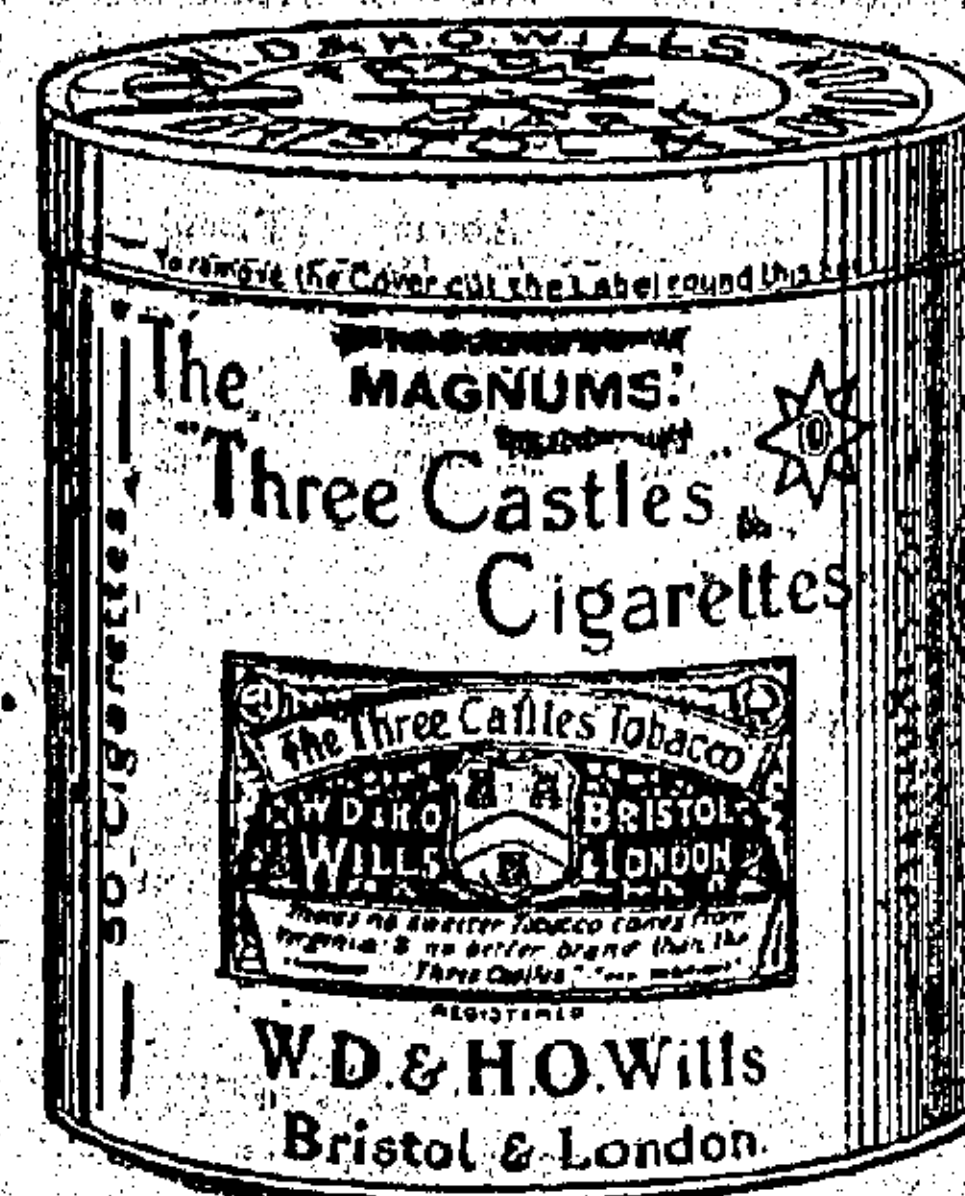
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 3th.	
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ...	1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ...	1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight ...	1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight ...	1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight ...	1/2
ON GERMANY—	
On demand ...	nom.
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	43
Credits, at 60 days sight ...	nom.
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank, on demand ...	131
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank, on demand ...	131
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight ...	78
Private, 30 days sight ...	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand ...	85
ON MANILA—	
On demand ...	85
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand ...	74
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand ...	105
ON HANKOW—	
On demand ...	nom.
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand ...	nom.
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand ...	88
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ...	\$11.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola ...	\$57.80
BANK SILVER, per oz. ...	22
SUBSIDIARY COINS—	
Hongkong ... 20 cents piece ...	\$17.00 discount
Hongkong ... 10 ...	\$17.45

CIGARETTE HOLDERS FREE TO SMOKERS OF "THREE CASTLES" MAGNUMS CIGARETTES.

75 Cents

a tin of 50 Cigarettes.



75 Cents

a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

There are now packed in each tin of Magnums Cigarettes 4 coupons, and in return for 100 of these coupons we will send you a GOOSE QUILL SILVER CIGARETTE HOLDER enclosed in a neat leather pocket case fitted with a spare Goose Quill.

Send coupons to—

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

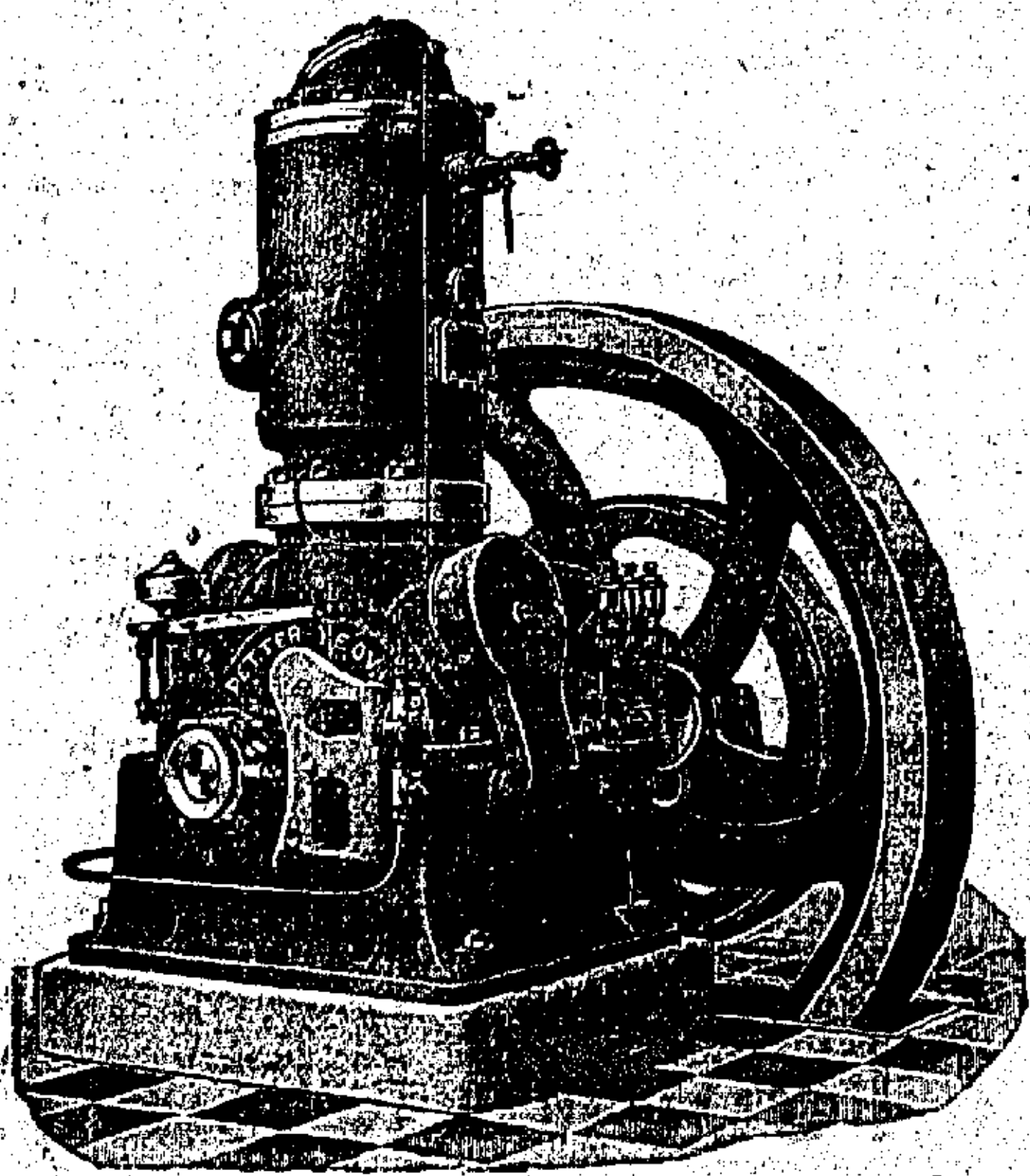
AGENTS: BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, HONGKONG.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE PETTER
PATENT
SEMI-DIESEL
CRUDE OIL
ENGINES
AND
KEROSENE
ENGINES.

We carry large stocks of
Ship and Engine Stores,
Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing,
etc.
Electrical Repairs and
Installations Undertaken;
Electro-Plating in all its
Branches.



HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ...	\$8.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer) ...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer ...	4.00
Return " " ...	5.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1914.
8 a.m. HONAM. 8 a.m. KINSHAN.
5 p.m. FATSHAN. 5 p.m. SUI AN.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1914.

8 a.m. KINSHAN. 8 a.m. HONAM.
5 p.m. SUI AN. 5 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. S.S. TAI SHAN, Tons 2,008.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship. "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOISANG

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAI NAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$730, buyers	
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$110, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$71, buyers	
CONCRETE MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 125	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$73, sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$73	all	\$35	
DOCKERS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$76, sellers	
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$54, sellers	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	all	Tls.	
S'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls.	
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls.	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$35, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$125	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$175	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$25	
Hongkong Road Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$2	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$5	all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$7	all	\$10, buyers	
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$310, buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$146, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$378, buyers	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 143	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$700, buyers	
Yankee Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$50		
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$200	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$7	
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$44	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	\$30	Tls.	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 60	all	\$71	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all		
Machinery and Engineering.—					
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Poest-en Landbouw exploitatie in Lengkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 30, buyers	
Mining.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$7	all	\$7/6	
Heawood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	222,000	\$10	all	2/6	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2, sellers	
Troch Mines, Limited	760,000	\$1	all	24/-	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10/-	
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$0.90	
Pulley and Paper Co. in Tientsin S.S. Co.	75,000	\$10	all	\$20	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$75	
Lyson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$5	all	\$7	
Deas's Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$29, buyers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$25, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 def.	\$5	all	\$55	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$9/-	
Singapore Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$40	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$23	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4	
STONES AND DISPERSEMENTS.—					
Powell, Wye, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$74	
Wells & Co. S. Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$7	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$19	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Sails Hongkong for Australia.
"TAIYUAN" ...	4th December.	8th December.
"CHANGSHA" ...	7th January.	10th January.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1914.

TELEPHONE No. 36.

AGENTS. [1383]

MILKMAID EVAPORATED MILK.



NO SUGAR

CREAMY

NO PRESERVATIVES

CONSISTENCY.

(GOLD PRINTED LABEL).

UNSWEETENED, FOR TEA, COFFEE, FRUITS, &c.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

11127

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons

PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA	Sailing TUESDAY, 1st Dec., at 1 P.M.
PERSIA (via Manila)	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
KOREA	TUESDAY, 22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	TUESDAY, 29th Dec., at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morici, the world-famous caterer. Large electric fans, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—all water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,

TEL. No. 141.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with "SURAT" FROM COLOMBO: 17th Jan.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

Printed and Published by BERTRAM A. HALL for the Concerned at 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong: London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.